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ABSTRACT

This booklet outlines the aims and activities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and describes the structure of the organization. It is presented in five sections. Section one presents the text of the treaty, which was ratified in 1949. Section two briefly analyzes the most significant articles in the treaty. In general, the treaty affirms the importance of economic and social progress of member countries while at the same time promoting a policy of security based on the inherent right of collective self-defense. Section three discusses issues which the alliance treats including defense policy, detente, east-west contacts, environment, and mutual and balanced force reductions. Section four presents a chronology of the alliance's development from April 1949 through December 1977. Section five reviews NATO's structure. It describes specific roles of the North Atlantic Council, defense planning committees, Secretary General and international staff, Military Committee, international military staff, and the three NATO commands. Appendices provide information on NATO agencies, principal officials of the NATO international staff, national voluntary organizations belonging to the Atlantic Treaty Association, council reports, and various communiques. (AV)

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NATO HANDBOOK

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North Atlantic Treaty Organization

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THE MAJOR NATO COMMANDERS

Supreme Allied Commander Europe, SACEUR:
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Admiral Isaac C. Kidd (United States).
Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel, CINCHAN:
Admiral Sir Henry Leach (UK).

I

The North Atlantic Treaty

Washington D.C., 4 April 1949 *

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

ARTICLE 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

ARTICLE 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

* The Treaty came into force on 24 August, 1949, after the deposition of the ratifications of all signatory states.

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ARTICLE 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all, and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 6 *

For the purpose of Article 5, an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack.

- on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France†, on the territory of Turkey or on the islands under the jurisdiction of any of the Parties in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer;
- on the forces, vessels, or aircraft of any of the Parties, when in or over these territories or any area in Europe in which occupation forces of any of the Parties were stationed on the date when the Treaty entered into force or the Mediterranean Sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

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* As amended by Article 2 of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the accession of Greece and Turkey.

† On 16th January, 1963, the French Representative made a statement to the North Atlantic Council on the effects of the independence of Algeria on certain aspects of the North Atlantic Treaty. The Council noted that insofar as the former Algerian Departments of France were concerned the relevant clauses of this Treaty had become inapplicable as from 3rd July, 1962.

ARTICLE 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9

The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other States on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

ARTICLE 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

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ARTICLE 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a Party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

II

Analysis of the Treaty

The North Atlantic Treaty consists of a framework for broadly based co-operation between the signatory countries. It is not solely a military alliance designed to prevent aggression or to repel it should it occur; it permits continuous co-operation and consultation in political, economic and other non-military fields.

The signatory countries undertake, in conformity with the terms of the United Nations Charter, to preserve peace and international security and to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They further undertake to eliminate possible conflict in their international economic policies and to encourage economic collaboration between their countries.

The Treaty has thus a double aspect; it affirms the importance of economic and social progress and, at the same time, the adoption of a policy of security based on the inherent right of collective self-defence. The Treaty is an agreement between certain countries for their collective self-defence as provided for in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. It consists of a Preamble and fourteen Articles.

The Preamble outlines the main features of the Treaty: it is a Treaty of alliance within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, for the defence of a way of life, not only by means of essential military measures but also by co-operation in political, economic, social and cultural fields.

Article 1 defines *the basic principles* to be followed by member countries in conducting their international relations in order to avoid endangering peace and world security.

Article 2 defines *the aims* to be followed by member countries in their international relationships, and their resulting obligations.

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Article 3 deals with the means of *maintaining and increasing the individual and collective capacity of NATO member countries to resist an armed attack.* Member countries of NATO are under an obligation to develop their individual capacities to resist and to act jointly through the medium of mutual assistance.

Article 4 envisages a threat to one of the member countries of NATO. *Member countries will consult together if the territorial integrity or political independence of one of them is endangered.* In practice, this consultation takes place within the framework of the North Atlantic Council meetings.

Article 5 is the most important Article of the Treaty. It states: *"The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all . . .".*

This Article goes on to define the obligations of countries in the event of armed attack. These consist in taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties to the Treaty, such action, *including the use of armed force,* as is deemed *necessary by each Party.*

Each country is therefore free to take whatever action it considers appropriate.

Joint action is justified by the exercise of the natural right of self-defence, individual or collective, as provided for in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The exercise of this right in no way affects the primary competence of the Security Council in matters relating to the maintenance and restoration of peace. The final provisions of Article 5 stipulate that the measures so taken shall be reported to the Security Council and shall be terminated when that body has taken necessary measures.

Article 6 defines *the area in which the provisions of Article 5 are applicable.* This area covers the territories of all member countries in Europe and North America, the territory of Turkey in Asia Minor, the islands under the juris-

diction of any member in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer and any Allied forces, vessels or aircraft in that area or in the Mediterranean.

The definition of the military area in which the Treaty is applicable in no way implies that political events occurring outside it cannot be the subject of consultations within the Council, for it is the overall international situation which is liable to affect the preservation of peace and security in the area in question, and it is to consideration of this situation that the Council must, and indeed does, devote its attention as a matter of course.

Article 9 provides for the creation *of bodies to implement the provisions of the Treaty.* It is these bodies which constitute the "Organization" as such within the strict meaning of the North Atlantic Treaty. It commits its Parties in particular to "*establish a Council*, on which each of them shall be represented". This Council "shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time". For the rest it is left to the Council to "set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary" and this is the basis on which the organization has gradually been built up.

Articles 12 and 13 deal with possibilities of *revision and denunciation of the Treaty.* After ten years the Parties may agree to review the Treaty (Article 12). After it has been in force for twenty years any Party may withdraw from the Alliance one year after it has given notice of denunciation. (Article 13). The Treaty itself is of indefinite duration.

III

An Alliance for Peace

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is, above all else, a defensive Alliance. It is an inter-governmental, not a supranational organization, member states retaining to the full their sovereignty and independence. In peacetime, national forces receive orders only from national authorities, although they do hold exercises together.* The military task of NATO in peacetime is to draw up joint defence plans, to set up the necessary infrastructure, and to arrange for joint training. This military preparedness is aimed at preventing war. On the political side, the Alliance provides not only for the direction of the military, but for consultation on all political problems of relevance to its members or to the Alliance as a whole.

Since 1967, the Alliance has been taking positive steps, notably initiatives in the field of mutual and balanced force reductions, to ease tensions between East and West, and NATO's basic policy is based on the twin principles of defence and détente. The aim of all member countries is "to achieve a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe accompanied by appropriate security guarantees".†

In 1969 the Alliance also began to promote solutions to some major environmental problems (see page 24).

Defence Policy

Under the Atlantic Treaty, the primary purpose of the Alliance is to maintain the security of member nations by de-

* Apart from the integrated staffs at the different NATO Headquarters, the only exceptions to this rule are certain air defence units on constant alert; the "Standing Naval Force Atlantic" (STANAVFORLANT), a force of destroyer type ships provided by different NATO nations, and the Standing Naval Force Channel (STANAVFORCHAN) which consists of a force of mine counter-measure ships also provided by different NATO countries.

† Harmel Report 1967. See page 67.

terring aggression and, should aggression occur, to re-establish the territorial integrity of the North Atlantic area. Deterrence means making it clear to any potential aggressor that any attack on NATO will involve risks to himself out of all proportion to any advantages he might hope to gain thereby.

This policy requires the maintenance by NATO of forces sufficient to preserve a stable balance of military strength with the Warsaw Pact. There are three interlocking elements to these forces, which together form the "NATO Triad":

- conventional forces strong enough to sustain a stalwart resistance in the forward areas;
- tactical nuclear forces, to support the conventional defences, and to present to the aggressor the risks of escalation to all-out nuclear war;
- strategic nuclear forces (provided by the US and UK) which provide the ultimate sanction for the whole deterrent strategy.

This strategy aims to deter aggression at sea as well as on land or in the air.

These forces must provide a whole spectrum of military capabilities which will enable NATO to meet aggression at any level with an appropriate response, while making it impossible for the aggressor to calculate in advance the nature of the response his attack will provoke, or how the conflict may develop thereafter. This strategy of "flexibility in response", which NATO has followed since 1967, places increased emphasis on conventional defences. Since the Soviet Union has reached a position of approximate parity with the United States in the field of strategic nuclear weapons, NATO cannot rely on the possession of such weapons alone to deter major conventional attacks. They must be associated with strong conventional forces as integral elements of the overall NATO deterrent.

This strategic nuclear parity has been recognized by the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the US and the Soviet Union. A similar agreement between East

and West on the balance of forces at the conventional level has not yet been achieved, though this is the objective of the Western powers in the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe, currently taking place in Vienna. Meanwhile, however, the Soviet Union and her Allies have continued to build up and improve their forces in every field with an increased emphasis on offensive capabilities – including a large-scale expansion of the Soviet Navy, which is now active in all sea areas of the world.

The policy of deterrence is entirely consistent with the pursuit of détente. NATO must continue to maintain its defensive strength to provide a firm basis for negotiation and a guarantee of its own security until such security can be achieved through firm agreements which entail a reduction of military strengths on both sides.

It was for this reason that each member of NATO, at the Ministerial meeting at Ottawa on June 19, 1974, acknowledged his country's obligation "to maintain and improve the efficiency of its forces and that each should undertake, according to the role it has assumed in the structure of the Alliance, its proper share of the burden of maintaining the security of all." *

The contribution made to the common defence by each member nation participating in the integrated military structure of the Alliance is reviewed annually against the planning targets set by NATO and the commitments entered into by each country. The object is to assess the defence contribution of each country in relation to its respective capabilities and constraints, and to establish a coordinated defence plan for NATO as a whole, which conforms to the agreed strategy and makes the optimum use of the resources available throughout the Alliance.

This annual NATO Defence Review is carried out against the background of a general statement of the principles of

* Extract from "Declaration on Atlantic Relations", signed by Heads of NATO Governments in Brussels, June 26, 1974. For full text of the Declaration see Documentation IV, page 75.

Allied defence policy which is reviewed periodically by Defence Ministers ("Ministerial Guidance"),* and which in 1977 set in motion a Long Term Defence Programme for implementation on a co-operative basis by the Alliance.

The Eurogroup

Within the framework of NATO, a number of the European members of the Alliance joined some years ago to form the Eurogroup – an informal grouping working to strengthen the Alliance as a whole through closer co-operation in their defence efforts. The Eurogroup is open to all European members of NATO; those taking part at present are Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The basic aim of the Eurogroup is to help to ensure a stronger and more cohesive European contribution to the common defence; and thus to strengthen the Alliance and the security in which its peoples live. The Eurogroup seeks to achieve this aim in two ways:

firstly, it is a vehicle for member countries to contribute to overall Alliance security by co-ordinating their defence efforts and by making best use of the resources available for defence;

secondly, it is a forum for the harmonization of European views on important political/strategic questions affecting the defence of NATO Europe in the Alliance framework.

Another important objective of the Eurogroup is to encourage and give support to the continuing and vital presence in Europe of American and Canadian forces.

Since its formation in 1968, the Eurogroup has made a number of valuable contributions to NATO defence. Thus in 1970 the Eurogroup launched the European Defence Improvement Programme (EDIP) – a programme valued at $1 billion (1970 prices) over a 5-year period. This programme, which was in addition to the existing national plans of the countries concerned, comprised certain im-

* For summary of the Ministerial Guidance given in 1977, see Documentation III, page 71.

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portant defence improvements (such as the provision of aircraft shelters) of value to the Alliance as a whole; the work has now been carried out and the programme is almost complete.

The Eurogroup has also made good progress in furthering co-operation in a number of practical ways. Groups have been established to enable countries to work more closely together in such fields as co-operative training, logistics, medical matters and long-term planning. The Eurogroup has also done a great deal of work in collaboration on the procurement of defence equipment. This work is now largely being carried on in the forum of the Independent European Programme Group (IEPG) created at the beginning of 1976 and consisting of all European members of the Alliance except Iceland.

Eurogroup Ministers meet regularly to discuss the potential for further progress in these various fields and to discuss matters of common concern. They also review their countries' defence achievements and plans for the future. Thus, in December 1977, Ministers announced a wide range of new equipment programmes for 1978 – including the introduction into service of over 1600 main battle tanks and armoured vehicles, over 450 anti-aircraft guided-missile systems and guns, over 180 combat and transport aircraft and helicopters, and more than 30 new ships and submarines. These programmes well reflect the Eurogroup countries' determination to play their full part in the Alliance's defensive effort.

Political Consultation

Although political consultation had always taken place from the earliest days of the Alliance, it was given a new impetus when the Report of Three Foreign Ministers on Non-Military Co-operation within the Alliance was adopted in 1956. This report called for consultation on all matters of interest to the Alliance during the formative stage of government decision-making. Consultation has considerably developed over the years. The highest authority in the Alliance, which provides the forum for such

consultation, is the North Atlantic Council, which meets twice a year at Ministerial level and at least once a week at the level of the Permanent Representatives. Consultation also takes place through the Political and other committees and in working groups. The Council and its Committees permit constant multilateral consultation (equivalent to over 100 bilateral exchanges each time the Council meets). Although this type of machinery for consultation is no longer unique, NATO was the forerunner in this field.

In recent times, political consultations have been taking place on a variety of subjects, ranging from issues involving the Alliance directly to those international political questions which touch on the interests of each of the Allies separately. In the latter respect, the members of the Alliance regularly exchange information and views on developments in the Middle East, East Asia, the Mediterranean and other areas.

Included in the former group of subjects involving the Alliance directly was the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which was concluded in the summer of 1975. The consultative machinery was active in the preparatory and negotiating phases of the Conference, and now, in the post-CSCE phase, an exchange of information has continued to take place on the implementation of the Final Act by all signatories at Helsinki. In addition Allies have consulted among themselves in preparing their positions for the Belgrade review meetings convened in 1977. There have also been extensive and effective consultations within the Alliance on the subject of Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) on which negotiations are currently in progress in Vienna (see a following section). In addition, the United States Government has, through the NATO Council, been consulting its Allies in detail during the rounds of talks with the Soviet Union on Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT).

In the Ottawa Declaration of June 19, 1974* (paragraph 11) and at the NATO Heads of Government meeting in Brussels in May, 1975, member governments emphasized the

*See Documentation IV, page 75, paragraph 11.

continued importance of political consultation within the Alliance.

Détente, East-West Contacts and Negotiations

The Alliance has consistently worked to improve relations with the countries of the Warsaw Pact, though progress in this direction has been slow and uneven. The Harmel Report of 1967 on the Future Tasks of the Alliance,* for example, underlined the need to progress towards a more stable relationship with Eastern Europe through a pursuit of détente. As part of the continuing effort "to lessen the tensions between East and West and to increase progressively the areas of co-operation", Allied leaders at the NATO Summit in London in May 1977 called on the Council in Permanent Session "to make a fresh study of long-term trends in East-West relations and to assess their implications for the Alliance".†

An intensification in East-West contacts took place in the late 1960's and early 1970's. The Federal Republic of Germany, through its policy of *Ostpolitik*, concluded treaties with the USSR and Poland in 1970 and went on to negotiate a Treaty on the Basis of Relations with the German Democratic Republic. In 1972 the Four-Power Agreement on Improved Access to Berlin was signed and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the USA and the USSR (SALT) (begun in November, 1969) led to the signing of a first agreement in May, 1972. The second round of SALT began in November and lasted throughout 1973 and 1974, receiving an important impetus from the November 1974 meeting at Vladivostok between President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev. Nonetheless, a second agreement had not been reached at the time of writing and four years later talks are still in progress. In addition to extensive bilateral Soviet-American contacts and negotiations, there have been many other East-West visits and agreements between countries of both sides.

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*See Documentation I, page 67.

†See Documentation V, page 78, for text of Final Communique of NATO Summit Meeting in London – May 1977.

In the area of multilateral diplomacy, the first stage of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) took place in Helsinki in July 1973. The proposal for such a Conference came originally from the Eastern side. This first stage followed more than six months of preparatory talks in which the NATO Allies were able to satisfy themselves that there were reasonable hopes that the Conference would produce satisfactory results.

In September, 1973, the CSCE began its working stage in Geneva which lasted through 1974. An agreement on the text of a Final Act was finally reached between the 35 participating states in the Conference in July, 1975 and it was signed by Heads of Government in Helsinki on August 1, 1975.

Although all aspects of the Final Act have equal importance, it includes a number of provisions on which the West placed particular emphasis during negotiations. These include provisions in the humanitarian and information fields, as well as measures for the lessening of military tension between East and West through the notification to all participants of major military manoeuvres (Confidence-Building Measures). Since the signature of the Final Act, NATO members have been taking steps unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally to implement its provisions in all respects and have continued to call on the Eastern participants to do the same. The CSCE main follow-up meeting which began on 4th October, 1977, in Belgrade provided an opportunity for a full and frank assessment of implementation of the Final Act as well as an occasion to look for further ways of achieving the objectives of the Final Act.

Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR)

The MBFR negotiations, which began in Vienna on 30th October, 1973, were an Alliance initiative. The concept of "balanced force reductions" first appeared in the 1967 Harmel Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance *. Mutual and balanced force reductions have been actively

* See Documentation I, page 69, paragraph 13.

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advocated by NATO ever since June 1968, when the NATO Foreign Ministers, in the Reykjavik Declarations, called upon the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries to join in an East-West effort to achieve progress in this area. Only in the summer of 1973 did these states agree to enter into talks on MBFR.* Negotiations actually began in Vienna on 30th October, 1973 and are still in progress.

In the case of these negotiations, the Alliance has taken a major step beyond consultation and has assumed a management rôle. Prior to the start of the negotiations, the Allied nations which participate in MBFR decided to negotiate on the basis of NATO-agreed positions on all questions of policy and strategy. These common positions are elaborated in Brussels, on the basis of national instructions, by the Council in Permanent Session, assisted by the Political Committee at Senior Level. They are then transmitted as binding guidance to the Ad Hoc Group of Allied negotiators in Vienna. Only in the case of day-to-day negotiating tactics is Council guidance not required. This is the first time in the history of the Alliance that a negotiation has been managed by the North Atlantic Council. It is indicative of both the closeness of intra-Alliance consultations on major questions and the increased rôle of NATO in recent years in the areas of arms control and détente.

The Environment and Related Problems

In late 1969 the Council established the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) to consider environmental and other quality-of-life problems. CCMS is chaired by the Secretary General of NATO or his representative, normally the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific and Environmental Affairs.

Whilst being careful to avoid undesirable duplication of work being done in other international organizations, CCMS

*See Documentation II, page 70, for Final Communique on MBFR Exploratory Talks, June 28, 1973. Participants in the negotiations are all of the Warsaw Pact states and all NATO members, except France and Iceland.

has pioneered the "pilot country" concept to carry out studies financed and organized by individual member nations. Joining in on this work are interested Allied countries, non-member countries and relevant international organizations. Three other features are noteworthy: (1) Pilot studies are not intended to involve long-term research for which other international organizations might be better suited, but rather to lead to fairly prompt Council adoption of resolutions and recommendations to catalyze national and international action. (2) All CCMS documentation is entirely open. (3) An essential element of each completed pilot study consists of submission of follow-up reports by member countries for a minimum of two years on steps taken to implement the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Council.

By early 1978, studies had been completed in Ocean Oil Spills and Coastal Water Pollution, Disaster Assistance Environment and Regional Planning, Road Safety, Air Pollution, Inland Water Pollution, Advanced Health Care, Urban Transportation and Automotive Propulsion Systems. Studies were under way in Advanced Waste Water Treatment, Disposal of Hazardous Wastes, Solar Energy, Geothermal Energy, Rational Use of Energy, Nutrition and Health, Remote Sensing for the Control of Marine Pollution, Flue Gas Desulfurization and Drinking Water.

CCMS pioneered the pilot study approach whose efficiency has been demonstrated clearly and as a result other international organizations are now utilizing that approach. Particular interest has been shown both by member and non-member countries as well as other international organizations and private industry in the three energy studies which are aimed at developing supplementary energy sources as well as utilizing more efficiently existing sources.

IV

Development of the Alliance
(CHRONOLOGY)

During the autumn of 1948, negotiations took place between five countries who had already signed a mutuai defence pact in Europe – the Brussels Treaty between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom – and Canada and the United States. Contemporaneously, action was undertaken in the United States to enable that country to associate itself constitutionally in peace-time "with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its national security . . ." *. In the spring of 1949 the above countries invited Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal to join them in their discussion of a defence pact and on April 4 1949 the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington by those twelve states.†

At that time the memory of the coup d'état in Prague in the spring of 1948, which led to the establishment of the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia, was fresh in men's minds and Berlin was still being blockaded by Soviet forces. One month after the Treaty was signed the blockade was lifted and since then the independence of the European member countries has been maintained and the peace and security of the NATO area preserved.

During the twenty-eight years of its existence, each successive stage of the Alliance has added a new aspect to its policies and activities. Immediately following the signing of the Treaty in April 1949, the most urgent task was to build up an adequate system of allied defence, and consultation between the Allies was concerned largely with defence mat-

* Senate Resolution 239 of June 11, 1948.

† Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and United States. In 1952 Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955. Today the Alliance has fifteen members.

ters or subjects with military implications. The steady improvement in collective defence measures brought a great increase in the political rôle of the Alliance, notably in the continuous expansion of consultation between member governments. Using the Council as a forum, the NATO allies today exchange views and consult together on the widest range of subjects.

Other landmarks in the progress of the Alliance include the evolution of its defence policy, Western-initiated moves towards détente, East-West contacts, the proposals for mutual and balanced force reductions and NATO's work on environmental problems, all of which are mentioned in Chapter III.

The following are among the main events in the history of the Alliance, in chronological order:

1949	
4 April	The North Atlantic Treaty is signed in Washington, DC.
24 August	The Treaty comes into force on ratification.
1950	
19 December	The North Atlantic Council appoints General Eisenhower to be Supreme Allied Commander Europe.
1951	
2 April	Allied Command Europe becomes operational with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe located at Rocquencourt near Paris.
19 June	The member countries sign in London an Agreement on the Status of their Forces.
20 September	The member countries sign in Ottawa an Agreement on the Status of NATO, National Representatives and International Staff.
20 September	The Council sets up a Ministerial Committee to consider implementation of Article 2 of the Treaty.
9–11 October	The Temporary Council Committee (TCC) holds its first session in Paris. (The TCC was set up by the Council to reconcile requirements of collective security with the political and economic capabilities of the member countries. It set the pattern for a continuing process of appraising defence programmes.)
19 November	The NATO Defence College is inaugurated in Paris. (The College was transferred to Rome in 1966 and re-opened there on 18 January, 1967).
1952	
30 January	The Council appoints Admiral Lynde D. McCormick (USN) to be Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT).

18 February	Greece and Turkey accede to the North Atlantic Treaty.
20–25 February	The Council meets in Lisbon. It re-organizes the structure of the Alliance with a permanent headquarters of NATO in Paris.
21 February	The Council establishes a Channel Command.
12 March	Lord Ismay (UK) is appointed to be first Secretary General of NATO.
10 April	SACLANT'S Headquarters – at Norfolk, Virginia – become operational.
16 April	NATO opens its provisional Headquarters at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.
1953	
5 March	Death of Stalin.
28 May	The USSR recognizes the German Democratic Republic.
8 August	The USSR announces its possession of the hydrogen bomb.
1954	
18 June	National pro-NATO voluntary associations meeting at The Hague establish the Atlantic Treaty Association.
29 August	The French National Assembly rejects the European Defence Community treaty.
23 October	The Paris Agreements are signed and the Federal Republic of Germany is invited to join NATO.
1955	
5 May	The Federal Republic of Germany accedes to the North Atlantic Treaty.
14 May	Signature of the Warsaw Pact between the USSR and its European allies.
18–23 July	First Conference of NATO Parliamentarians (now the North Atlantic Assembly) in Paris.
15–16 December	The Council decides at a Ministerial Meeting in Paris to equip the forces of the Alliance with atomic weapons.
1956	
4–5 May	At a Ministerial Meeting, the Council instructs three of its members to submit recommendations on how to extend co-operation between NATO members in the non-military field and to develop greater unity among them.
14–15 December	The Council approves the Report of the Committee of Three.
1957	
16 May	M. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium) succeeds Lord Ismay as Secretary General.
1958	
15–17 April	The Defence Ministers meeting in Paris reaffirm the defensive character of NATO strategy.
5–7 May	At a Ministerial Meeting in Copenhagen, the Council declares that it favours negotiations with the Eastern bloc, provided that they are properly prepared and offered prospects of settling outstanding problems.

10 November	Mr. Krushchev announces that the USSR wishes to terminate the Four-Power agreement on the status of Berlin.
16–19 December	The Council in Ministerial Session associates itself with the views expressed by the French, UK and USA Governments on Berlin and the right of the Western Powers to remain there.
1959	
2–4 April	Ministerial meeting in Washington to coincide with the tenth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty.
1961	
21 April	Mr. Dirk U. Stikker (Netherlands) succeeds M. Paul-Henri Spaak as Secretary General of NATO.
13 August	Erection of the Berlin Wall.
6 September	The Council approves the concept of an Allied Command Europe Mobile Force.
1962	
4–6 May	At a Ministerial Meeting in Athens, the Council reviews the circumstances in which NATO might be compelled to have recourse to nuclear weapons ("Athens guidelines").
1963	
25 July	The USA, UK and USSR initial in Moscow an agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water (Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty).
10 October	The Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty comes into force.
1964	
1 August	Mr. Manlio Brosio (Italy) succeeds Mr. Dirk U. Stikker as Secretary General of NATO.
1965	
31 May–1 June	Defence Ministers meeting in Paris decide to create a special committee of Defence Ministers to study nuclear problems.
1966	
10 March	The French President (General de Gaulle) announces France's intention to withdraw from the military organization of NATO and the consequent removal from France of Allied military forces and headquarters.
8 June	The Council, in Ministerial Session in Brussels, decides to transfer NATO's European military headquarters and the Defence College from France. It also abolishes the Standing Group (USA, UK and France) and establishes an integrated International Military Staff responsible to the Military Committee.
21 June	The Belgian Chamber of Representatives approve the transfer of SHAPE to Belgium (Casteau, near Mons).
26 October	The Council decides to move NATO's political headquarters to Brussels.

10 November	The Defence Planning Committee (countries participating in the NATO integrated command system) decides to move the Military Committee from Washington to Brussels.
16 December	The Defence Planning Committee establishes two nuclear planning committees, the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group.
1967	
16 October	Opening in Brussels of the new headquarters of the Council, Military Committee and International Staffs.
13–14 December	Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. The Council approves the Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance (Harmel Report) which defines NATO's dual task of defence and détente. The Ministers (with the exception of France) adopt NATO's new strategic concept, based on a flexible and balanced range of appropriate responses, conventional and nuclear, to all levels of aggression or threats of aggression. They also approved the creation of an integrated NATO naval force for the Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT).
1968	
24–25 June	Ministerial Meeting in Reykjavik, Ministers issue a Declaration on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.
20–21 August	Soviet, Polish, East German, Bulgarian and Hungarian troops invade Czechslovakia.
15–16 November	Ministerial Council Meeting in Brussels. The Council denounces the Warsaw Pact's invasion of Czechoslovakia as contrary to the basic principles of the UN Charter and gives a warning to the USSR.
21 November	Activation of MARAIRMED at Naples to improve NATO surveillance of the Mediterranean.
1969	
24 February	President Nixon visits NATO and addresses the Council.
10–11 April	Spring Ministerial Meeting of the Council in Washington includes commemorative session to observe 20th Anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. President Nixon proposes that NATO should study environmental questions. Ministers offer to explore with the USSR and other East European countries which concrete issues best lend themselves to fruitful negotiations.
28 May	Defence Planning Committee Ministers approve establishment of naval on-call force for the Mediterranean.
6 November	Council approves establishment of a Committee on Challenges of Modern Society to consider problems of the human environment.
3–5 December	Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. The Council issues a Declaration on East-West relations.

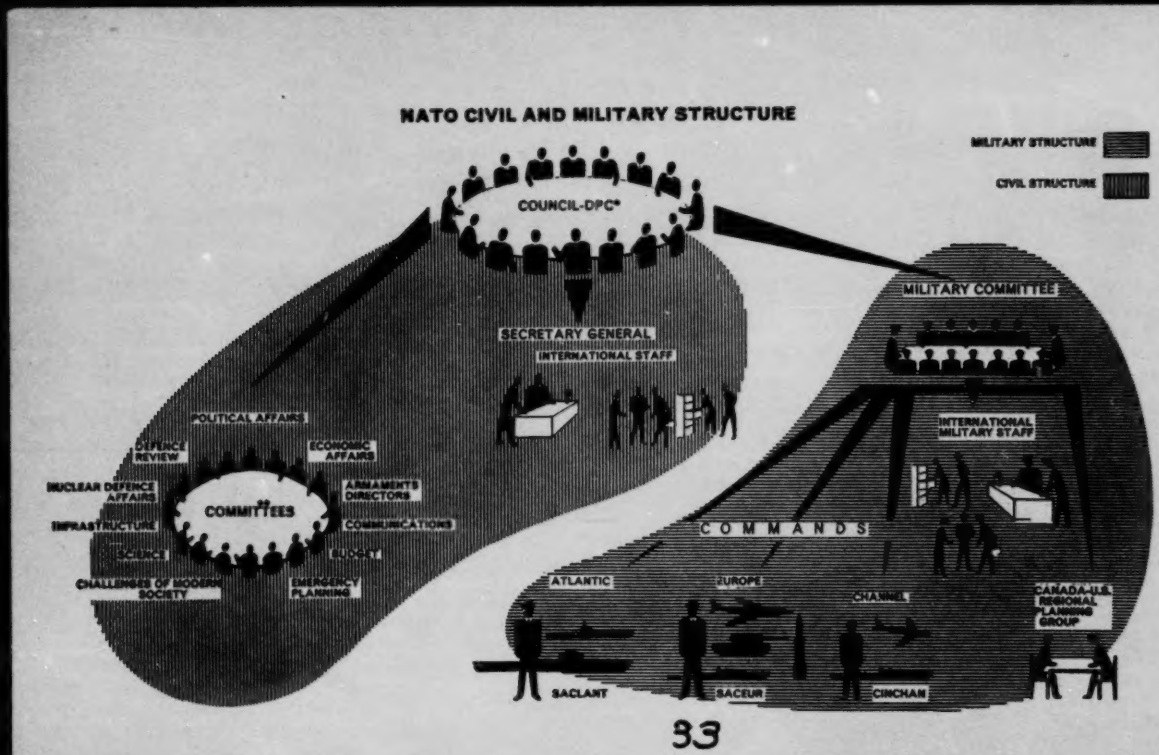
1970	
5 March	Entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Arms.
20 March	First NATO Communications Satellite launched into orbit at Cape Kennedy.
16 April	Opening at Vienna of the USA-USSR negotiations on strategic arms limitations (SALT).
26–27 May	Ministerial Meeting in Rome. Ministers issue a Declaration on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions and request Italy to transmit it and the Final Communiqué to all interested governments.
11 June	Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee in Brussels. The Ministers express concern at the increase of Soviet armed forces and Soviet penetration in the Mediterranean.
12 August	Signature in Moscow of a non-aggression Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR.
2–3–4 December	Ministerial Meetings of the Council and the Defence Planning Committee in Brussels. Defence Ministers approve a Report on Allied Defence in the 1970s (AD/70).
7 December	Signature in Warsaw of a Treaty on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland.
1971	
2 February	Second NATO Communications Satellite launched from Cape Kennedy.
28 May	Defence Planning Committee Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers note progress of follow-up to report on Alliance Defence for the 1970s (AD/70).
3–4 June	Ministerial Council Meeting in Lisbon. Ministers note first Soviet reactions concerning mutual and balanced force reductions.
20 August	Defence Planning Committee directs that NAVSOUTH be transferred from Malta to Naples.
3 September	Signing of first stage of Four-Power Agreement on Berlin.
1 October	Mr. Joseph Luns (Netherlands) succeeds Mr. Manlio Brosio as Secretary General of NATO.
5–6 October	High-level meeting of the Council attended by Deputy Foreign Ministers. Mr. Brosio appointed "explorer" for talks on mutual and balanced force reductions with Soviet and other interested Governments.
8–9–10 December	Ministerial Meetings of the Council and the Defence Planning Committee in Brussels. Ministers reaffirm readiness to begin multilateral exploration of European security and co-operation as soon as Berlin negotiations are successfully concluded.
1972	
21 February	President Nixon arrives in Peking.
22 May	Arrival of President Nixon in Moscow.

24 May	Defence Planning Committee Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers note increased Soviet nuclear and conventional capabilities and review progress of Eurogroup members.
26 May	Signature in Moscow of interim agreement on strategic arms limitations (SALT).
30–31 May	Ministerial Meeting of the Council in Bonn. Ministers welcome favourable progress in East/West relations following signature of several bilateral agreements and agree to start multinational preparatory talks for a Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). The Fourteen propose multilateral explorations on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR).
3 June	Four-Power Agreement on Berlin signed by Foreign Ministers of France, UK, USA and USSR.
21 November	Opening of SALT II in Geneva.
22 November	Opening in Helsinki of multilateral preparatory talks on a CSCE.
7–8 December	Ministerial meeting in Brussels. Ministers review Western objectives at Helsinki and express resolve to maintain Alliance defences in face of increased Warsaw Pact forces.
1973	
31 Jan	Multilateral exploratory talks on MBFR inaugurated in Vienna.
11 May	Inauguration of a permanent mine counter measures forces within the Channel Command (STANAVFORCHAN).
14–15 June	Ministerial Council meeting in Copenhagen. Ministers consider outcome of CSCE preparatory talks and express willingness to enter first phase at Helsinki on July 3. The Fourteen reaffirm importance they attach to MBFR talks due to start in October in Vienna.
29 June	End of MBFR exploratory talks in Vienna.
3 July	First phase of CSCE opens in Helsinki.
18 September	Second phase of CSCE starts in Geneva.
30 October	Conference on mutual reduction of forces and armaments (MBFR) opens in Vienna.
7 December	Defence Planning Committee Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers consider budgetary and balance of payments problems arising from stationing of US troops in Europe and US share in NATO civil and military programmes.
10–11 December	Ministerial meeting in Brussels. Ministers review world developments and on-going negotiations and recognize a common Alliance effort is required to maintain US forces in Europe at present level.
1974	
14 June	Defence Planning Committee Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers note continued expansion of Warsaw Pact forces, review progress of the European Defence Improvement Programme (EDIP) and

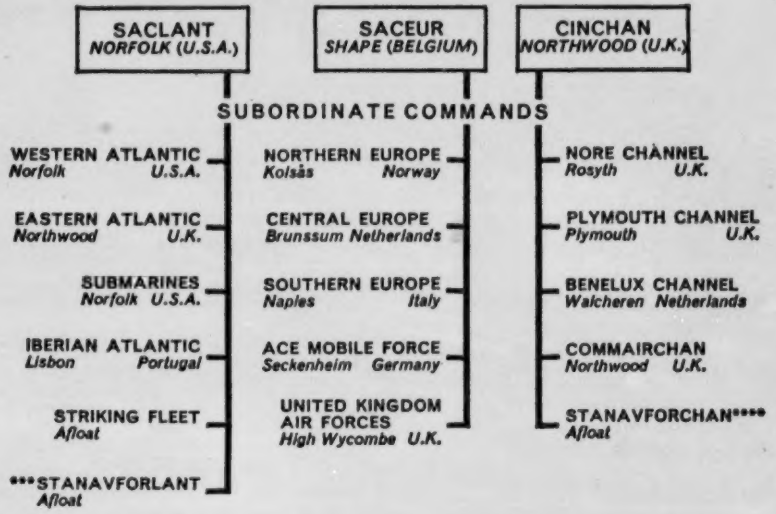
	reaffirm importance of standardization and specialization of defence tasks
18–19 June	Ministerial Meeting of the Council in Ottawa observes 25th Anniversary Year of the Alliance. Ministers adopt and publish a Declaration on Atlantic Relations reaffirming commitment of all members to the Treaty.
26 June	Meeting in Brussels of Heads of Government, accompanied by their Foreign Ministers. They sign the Declaration on Atlantic Relations.
23–24 November	President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev, meeting in Vladivostok, reach agreement on limitation of US/USSR strategic nuclear arms.
10–11 December	Ministerial Meeting in Brussels of Defence Planning Committee. Ministers note strengthening of Warsaw Pact forces, review improvements to NATO conventional forces in 1974 and discuss impact of inflation on defence costs.
12–13 December	Council Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers review East-West relations and progress of CSCE and MBFR, discuss economic developments, and reaffirm importance of maintaining peace in the Middle East.
15 December	General Alexander M. Haig (US) succeeds General Andrew J. Goodpaster as Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR).
1975	
23 May	Ministerial Meeting in Brussels of Defence Planning Committee. Ministers review the strategic situation in the Mediterranean, the activities of the Eurogroup, and issue "guidelines" for future defence planning.
29–30 May	Ministerial Meeting of Heads of Government in Brussels. The Allies reaffirm their resolve to maintain the solidarity of the Alliance, safeguard the security of its members and to strive towards a durable and lasting peace.
30 May	Admiral Isaac C. Kidd (US) succeeds Admiral Ralph W. Cousins as Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT).
16–17 June	17th half-yearly meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) in Monterey, California.
24–27 June	First civil defence seminar sponsored by NATO held in Battle Creek, Michigan. Attended by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, UK and US.
21 July	Ending of second phase of CSCE in Geneva.
31 July–1 August	Final phase of CSCE in Helsinki. The Heads of State and Government sign the Final Act of the Conference.
9–10 December	DPC Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers note continued increase in Warsaw Pact strength and capabilities, reaffirm importance of maintaining and

	strengthening NATO forces, and review current efforts to improve standardization and compatibility of military equipment within the Alliance.
11–12 December	Ministerial session of the Council in Brussels. Ministers review status of East/West relations and reaffirm importance of maintaining solidarity and the defensive strength of the Alliance. The representatives of Governments taking part in the MBFR negotiations reaffirm their importance and approve additional proposals for presentation in Vienna.
1976	
21–22 January	18th half-yearly meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) in Hamburg. Ministers discuss continuing increase in Soviet strategic nuclear capabilities and review prospects for stabilization through SALT.
20–21 May	Ministerial Session of Council in Oslo. Ministers review East/West relations and progress towards implementation of Final Act of CSCE. Ministers of countries taking part of MBFR negotiations reaffirm their continuing resolve to press for achievement of Western objectives.
10–11 June	Defence Planning Committee Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers reaffirm support for Eurogroup activities, express concern at continuing increase of Warsaw Pact military strength and endorse NATO force goals for 1977–1982.
14–15 June	19th half-yearly Ministerial Session of the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) in Brussels. Ministers resume discussions on improving the effectiveness of NATO's theatre nuclear force posture.
17–18 November	20th half-yearly meeting of NPG in London. Ministers review East-West nuclear force balance and stress importance of maintaining adequate defence and deterrence capability.
7–8 December	DPC Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers express concern at relentless growth in Warsaw Pact strength, review national force contributions, and agree need for further strengthening of NATO conventional defences.
9–10 December	Ministerial Council Meeting in Brussels. Ministers express determination to maintain and enhance Allied cohesion and strength and stress need for further improvements in East-West relations. In the light of the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki Ministers reject Warsaw Pact proposals to renounce first use of nuclear weapons and to restrict Alliance membership.
1977	
25 March	DPC Ministerial session in Brussels to discuss a NATO Airborne Early Warning (AEW) capability. Ministers re-affirm support for the programme.
10–11 May	Council Meeting in London with participation of

	Heads of State and Government. The Allies call for fresh studies of long-term trends in East-West relations and leaders of states participating in NATO's integrated defence system request their Defence Ministers to initiate and develop a long-term defence programme.
17–18 May	Ministerial Meeting of DPC in Brussels. Ministers review results of Heads of State and Government Council Meeting and agree setting up of long-term defence programme to enable NATO forces to meet changing defence needs of the 1980's.
8–9 June	21st half-yearly Ministerial Meeting of NPG in Ottawa. Ministers note continuing improvements in Soviet nuclear forces including mobile intermediate range systems and discuss current and potential improvements in NATO nuclear weaponry.
11–12 October	22nd half-yearly Ministerial Session of NPG in Bari (Italy). Ministers discuss nuclear aspects of the NATO long-term defence programme including modernisation of theatre nuclear forces and maritime nuclear defence.
6–7 December	Ministerial Meeting of DPC in Brussels. Ministers express concern at continuing momentum of Warsaw Pact military programmes, review progress in long-term initiatives to meet NATO's defence requirements in the 1980's and reaffirm importance of making optimum use of all available NATO resources in both medium and longer term.
8–9 December	Council Ministerial Meeting in Brussels. Ministers reaffirm their resolve to enhance Alliance effectiveness whilst maintaining the pursuit of détente. Noting with concern the steady growth of Warsaw Pact military strength Ministers emphasize importance of defence co-operation agreements to strengthen defences of the Alliance as a whole.


NATO CIVIL AND MILITARY STRUCTURE
MILITARY STRUCTURE
CIVIL STRUCTURE
COUNCIL-DPC*
SECRETARY GENERAL
INTERNATIONAL STAFF
POLITICAL AFFAIRS
DEFENCE REVIEW
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
NUCLEAR DEFENCE AFFAIRS
ARMAMENTS DIRECTORS
COMMITTEES
INFRASTRUCTURE
COMMUNICATIONS
SCIENCE
BUDGET
CHALLENGES OF MODERN SOCIETY
EMERGENCY PLANNING
MILITARY COMMITTEE
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STAFF
COMMANDS
ATLANTIC
EUROPE
CHANNEL
CANADA-U.S. REGIONAL PLANNING GROUP*
SACLANT
SACEUR
CINCHAN

MAJOR NATO COMMANDERS



* DPC
The Defence Planning Committee (DPC) is composed of representatives of the countries which take part in NATO's integrated defence.

** COMMITTEES
The main committees of the Council-DPC deal with the following subjects: Political Affairs; Nuclear Defence Affairs; Economic Affairs; Defence Review; Armaments; Science; Infrastructure; Senior Civil Emergency Planning; Information and Cultural Relations; Challenges of Modern Society; Civilian Budget; Military Budget; European Airspace Co-ordination; NATO Pipelines; etc.

*** STANAVFORLANT
Standing Naval Force Atlantic

**** STANAVFORCHAN
Standing Naval Force Channel (Mine Counter Measures).

V

*The Organization**

The Council and the Defence Planning Committees (DPC)

The highest authority of the Alliance is the North Atlantic Council, composed of representatives of the fifteen member countries. The Council meets at the level of Ministers or Permanent Representatives (Ambassadors). At Ministerial Meetings of the Council, member nations are represented by Ministers of Foreign Affairs and, in some cases, also by Ministers of Defence according to the Agenda. These meetings are held twice a year. In permanent session, at the level of the Ambassadors, the Council meets at least once a week – often more frequently – thus ensuring continuous Allied consultation. When necessary the Council can meet at very short notice.

The Secretary General of NATO is chairman of the Council at whatever level it may meet. Annually, the Foreign Minister of a member state is nominated honorary President of the Council, following the English alphabetical order of countries.

NATO being an organization of sovereign states equal in status, all decisions are expressions of the *collective will of member governments*, taken not by majority vote but by common consent. The Council is a forum for wide consultation and exchange of views between governments on major issues, including political, military, economic and many other subjects.

Military policy is discussed in the Defence Planning Committee (DPC), composed of representatives of the member countries taking part in NATO's Integrated Defence System. Whether at Ministerial or Permanent Representative level, the DPC meets under the chairmanship of the Secretary General.

*See structural diagram on pages 36 and 37.

The Permanent Representatives and Delegations

The fifteen Permanent Representatives of the member countries are supported by national Delegations located at NATO Headquarters. The Delegations are composed of officials qualified to represent their countries on the various committees. Before meetings of the Council notice is given of the agenda and subjects to be discussed so that delegations have time to seek the instructions of their governments.

The Council/DPC Committees

The Council/DPC is assisted by Committees which study questions submitted to them for assessment or recommendation. The recommendations or decisions of these Committees represent the *collective view of the governments concerned and are based on the instructions those governments have sent to their representatives on the Committees.*

The principal Committees and Working Groups deal with the following subjects: Political Affairs, Defence Review, Economic Affairs, Conference of National Armaments Directors, Nuclear Planning Group, Council Operations and Exercises, Infrastructure, Civil Emergency Planning, Science and Ecology. Other committees deal with specialized subjects, such as the supervision and improvement of the NATO integrated Air Defence System (NADGE), NATO pipelines, European air space, etc. There is also a co-ordinating committee known as the Executive Working Group (EWG) responsible to the DPC for the principal aspects of defence. All Committees and Working Groups are composed of representatives of all member countries. When Allied defence matters are discussed membership is restricted to those countries participating in the NATO integrated defence system.

Since 1966, the problems of nuclear defence policy have been dealt with by the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee (NDAC) and the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) (seven or eight countries drawn from the membership of the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee). The NPG, which meets regu-

larly at Permanent Representatives' level and twice a year at Defence Minister level, changes its composition periodically so that all interested countries have an opportunity to participate in its work.

For Environmental problems the Council established in November, 1969, a Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, chaired by the Secretary General of NATO or his representative, normally the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific and Environmental Affairs.

The Secretary General and the International Staff

The Secretary General is Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, Defence Planning Committee, Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group. He is the head of the International Staff with personnel drawn from all member countries.

The Secretary General has the right to propose items for NATO consultation and he is generally responsible for promoting and directing the process of consultation. He has the authority to offer his good offices informally at any time in cases of disputes between member countries, and with their consent, to initiate or facilitate procedures of enquiry, mediation, conciliation or arbitration.

The Deputy Secretary General assists the Secretary General in his function and deputises for him in his absence. Under the Secretary General are four Assistant Secretaries General, each in charge of a division, as follows: Political Affairs, Defence Planning & Policy, Defence Support, and Scientific and Environmental Affairs. Each Assistant Secretary General is normally chairman of the main committee dealing with his subject.

For fuller details of the structure of the International Staff and its work, see Annex 1 on page 47.

The Military Committee

The Military Committee, the highest military authority in the Alliance, is responsible for making recommendations

to the Council and Defence Planning Committee on military matters and for supplying guidance on military questions to Allied Commanders and subordinate military authorities. It is composed of the Chiefs-of-Staff of all member countries, except France and Iceland (which has no military forces). The Chiefs-of-Staff normally meet three times a year–and whenever else it may be found necessary. However, to enable the Military Committee to function in permanent session with effective powers of decision, each Chief-of-Staff appoints a Permanent Military Representative. Between meetings of the Chiefs-of-Staff, their Permanent Military Representatives deal with and settle questions which come within the province of the Military Committee, except those which, by their nature and scope, require the approval of the Chiefs-of-Staff. Liaison between the Military Committee and the French High Command is effected through the Chief of the French Military Mission to the Military Committee.

The Presidency of the Military Committee rotates annually in the alphabetical order of countries. The Chairmanship is held by a Permanent chairman, elected by the Committee for a period of two to three years. There is a Deputy Chairman who is also specifically responsible for the coordination of nuclear matters within the International Military Staff and for all questions pertaining to mutual and balanced force reductions.

The Military Committee is represented on the North Atlantic Council by the Chairman and has a number of NATO military agencies under its authority.*

The International Military Staff

The Military Committee is assisted by an integrated International Military Staff (IMS) which is headed by a Director, selected from any of the member nations. The Director is assisted by six Assistant Directors of general officer rank, and the Secretary of the IMS. The Assistant Directors head

*See Annex 3, page 55, for full list of NATO military agencies.

the Divisions for Intelligence; Plans and Policy; Operations; Management and Logistics; Command, Control and Communication Systems; and Armaments, Standardization and Interoperability. As the executive agency of the Military Committee, the IMS is charged with ensuring that the policies and decisions of the Miltary Committee are implemented as directed. In addition, the IMS prepares plans, initiates studies and recommends policy on matters of a military nature.

The NATO Commands

The strategic area covered by the North Atlantic Treaty is divided, taking account of geographical and political factors, among three Commands: Allied Command Europe; Allied Command Atlantic; and Allied Command Channel. (Defence plans for the North American area are developed by the Canada-US Regional Planning Group). The authority exercised by these Commands varies in form, being affected by the geographical and political factors and by the situation under peace or war conditions.

Generally, the forces of member countries remain under national command in peacetime; however, some are placed under operational command or control of NATO, some are assigned to NATO Commands and others are earmarked for these Commands.

The NATO Commanders are responsible for the development of defence plans for their respective areas, for the determination of force requirements and for the deployment and exercise of the force under their Command.

The organization of these Commands is flexible enough and the liaison between them close enough to allow for mutual support in the event of war, and the rapid shifting of the necessary land, sea and air forces to meet any situation likely to confront the North Atlantic Community.

THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

Allied Command Europe (ACE) covers the area extending from the North Cape to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the eastern border of Turkey, excluding the United Kingdom and Portugal, the defence of which does not fall under any one major NATO Command. ACE is subdivided into a number of subordinate Commands, details of which are given at Annex 2 page 53.

The European area is under the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), whose headquarters, near Mons in Belgium, is known as SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe).

The Supreme Commander has also under his orders the ACE Mobile Force. This force is composed of both land and air force units supplied by different member countries. It can be ready for action at very short notice in any threatened area and in particular on the northern and southern flanks of the European Command.

In peacetime SACEUR's main functions are to prepare and finalize defence plans for the area under his command, and ensure the combat efficiency of forces assigned to him in the event of war. SACEUR also makes recommendations to the Military Committee on matters likely to improve the organization of his command.

He would, in time of war, control all land, sea and air operations in this area. Internal defence and defence of coastal waters remain the responsibility of the national authorities concerned, but the Supreme Commander would have full authority to carry out such operations as he considered necessary for the defence of any part of the area under his Command.

Thirteen of the North Atlantic countries maintain a National Military Representative (NMR) at SHAPE, providing military liaison with the Allied Chiefs-of-Staff. France has a military liaison mission at SHAPE.

SACEUR and his Deputy Supreme Allied Commander are assisted by political and scientific advisers in addition to the usual military staff advisers.

40

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN COMMAND

The Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) covers approximately 12 million square miles of the Atlantic Ocean. This area extends from the North Pole to the Tropic of Cancer and from the coastal waters of North America to the coasts of Europe and Africa, except for the Channel and British Isles. ACLANT is subdivided into a number of subordinate Commands, details of which are given at Annex 2, page 53.

The Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) has peacetime responsibility for preparing defence plans, conducting joint training exercises, establishing training standards and supplying the NATO authorities with information on his strategic requirements.

SACLANT's primary wartime task is to provide for the security of the Atlantic area by guarding the sea lanes and denying their use to an enemy thereby ensuring the reinforcement and resupply of NATO Europe with men and material.

The Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT), made up of ships from NATO countries, is under the direct command of SACLANT. This force is the world's first permanent international naval squadron formed in peacetime and is assigned to SACLANT on a continuous basis. In addition, for training purposes and in the event of war, forces earmarked by the nations involved are assigned to SACLANT. Although these forces are predominantly naval, they also include ground forces and land-based air forces.

THE CHANNEL COMMAND AND THE CHANNEL COMMITTEE

The Allied Command Channel (ACCHAN) covers the English Channel and the southern areas of the North Sea. Its mission is to control and protect merchant shipping in the area, co-operating with SACEUR in the air defence of the Channel. In emergency the forces earmarked to the Command are predominantly naval but include maritime air forces. The Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel (CINCHAN) has a Maritime Air Adviser who is also the Commander Allied Maritime Air Force Channel. For details of CINCHAN's subordinate Commands see Annex 2, page 54. CINCHAN has also under his orders the NATO Standing Naval Force Channel (STANAVFORCHAN) which is a permanent force comprising mine counter measures vessels of Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The Channel Committee consists of the Naval Chiefs-of-Staff of Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and acts as an advisory body to the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

CANADA-UNITED STATES REGIONAL PLANNING GROUP

This Planning Group, which covers the North American area, develops and recommends to the Military Committee plans for the defence of the Canada-United States region. It meets alternately in Washington and Ottawa.

Annexes

1. The International Staff
2. NATO Commands
3. NATO Agencies
4. Principal Officials of the NATO International Staff
5. Abbreviations in Common Use
6. North Atlantic Assembly
7. National Voluntary Organizations belonging to the Atlantic Treaty Association

ANNEX 1

THE INTERNATIONAL STAFF

The Office of the Secretary General is composed of the Private Office and the Legal Adviser; it also includes:

The Office of the Executive Secretary, which provides the Secretariat of the Council/DPC and all its main committees and working groups; co-ordinates their tasks and ensures that Council/DPC decisions are followed up.

The Office of Security, which is responsible for the overall co-ordination of security within NATO and for providing advice and guidance on NATO security matters.

The *International Staff* is organized in four divisions plus the *Office of Council Operations and Communications*, the *Office of Management* and the *Financial Controller*.

The Division of Political Affairs

Under the Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs, who is Chairman of the Political Committees, the Political Division is composed of three separate Directorates – Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, Information – and a Press Service.

The *Political Affairs Directorate* has the following responsibilities:

a) Preparation of the political discussions of the Council and of the discussion of the Committee of Political Advisers:
b) Preparation of notes and reports on political subjects for the Secretary General and the Council;
c) Political liaison with the Delegations of member countries;
d) Liaison with other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.

The *Economic Directorate* carries out similar functions with regard to all economic questions having political or defence implications of concern to NATO and maintains

contacts with international economic organizations. The Director presides over the Economic Committee.

The *Information Directorate* has the task of informing public opinion about the aims and achievements of the Atlantic Alliance. It assists member governments to widen public understanding of NATO activities through the medium of films, radio and TV programmes, publications and exhibitions. It also arranges for group visits to NATO Headquarters for briefings and participates in the organization of special courses and seminars on NATO matters for young people. The Director is Chairman of the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations. The Directorate operates the Headquarters Library.

The Press Service
The Head of the Press Service is the official spokesman for NATO. His office provides a daily press review and a press cutting service.

The Division of Defence Planning and Policy
The Assistant Secretary General for Defence Planning and Policy is Chairman of the Defence Review Committee (DRC)*, Vice Chairman of the Executive Working Group (EWG), and supervises the work of the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) Staff Group, and the Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) Committee.

The Division is organized into three Directorates, viz:

a) *Directorate of Force Planning and Policy* – responsible for the preparation, in collaboration with national delegations, of all papers and business concerned with the NATO Defence Review including the analysis of national defence programmes; for other matters of a politico-military and military/economic nature considered by the Defence Planning Committee; for the preparation of studies of general or particular aspects of NATO defence on behalf of the Executive Working Group of the DPC;

* The Defence Review Committee is composed of all member countries participating in the integrated defence programme of the Alliance.

and for the maintenance of a computerized data base of information on NATO and Warsaw Pact forces.

b) *Directorate of Nuclear Planning* – responsible for co-ordination of work on the development of NATO defence policy in the nuclear field and with the preparation of business for the Nuclear Planning Group and Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee.

c) *Directorate of Civil Emergency Planning* – responsible for co-ordination of plans for the use of civil resources in support of the Alliance defence effort, and the rapid transition of peacetime economies to an emergency footing; and for the preparation of business in this field for the North Atlantic Council and other bodies.

The Assistant Secretary General for Defence Planning and Policy is responsible for providing advice to the Secretary General on all these matters, for maintaining liaison with national delegations, the Military Authorities and other Divisions of the International Staff, and with other organizations as appropriate.

The Division of Defence Support

The Assistant Secretary General heading the Defence Support Division has, through four different Directorates, the following responsibilities:

a) Advising the Secretary General, the North Atlantic Council, the Defence Planning Committee, the Military Committee and any other NATO bodies on all matters related to armaments research, development, production, procurement or support, to logistics or to infrastructure;

b) promoting the most efficient use of the resources of the Alliance for the equipment and support of its forces. This task especially involves:
   - encouraging co-operation amongst nations in harmonizing the concepts and requirements for future equipment and harmonizing procurement and replacement plans, so as to facilitate greater standardization and commonality;
   - encouraging co-ordination of national research, development and production programmes, and of rationali-

zation of national research, development, production and logistic capabilities so as to improve the efficiency of resource utilization;
- organizing systematic exchanges of information to support better national decision-making and to facilitate international co-operation in defence equipment and its support;
- promoting international co-operation amongst industries in armaments fields;
- promoting and co-ordinating efforts to assure the continuing adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of NATO air defence systems;

c) providing technical and financial supervision of the NATO Infrastructure Programme, and liaison with the NATO Central Europe Pipeline System, the NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization, and other NATO Production and Logistics Organizations and Armaments Project Groups;
d) providing guidance co-ordination and staff support to the activities of all NATO committees or bodies dealing with defence support matters;
e) participating in the NATO Defence Planning process on all matters within the responsibility and competence of the Division.

The Scientific Affairs Division

The Assistant Secretary General for Scientific and Environmental Affairs has the following responsibilities:

a) to advise the Secretary General on scientific matters of interest to NATO;
b) to chair the NATO Science Committee, to direct the activities of the working groups created by it, and in general to implement the decisions of the Committee directed toward strengthening basic science through co-operative activities among member countries.
c) to serve as Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS), to provide secretariat services for that Committee, and liaison between the International Staff and the pilot projects;

d) to ensure liaison in the scientific field with the international staff of NATO, with agencies in the member countries responsible for implementation of science policies and with international organizations having scientific and environmental programmes.

Office of Council Operations and Communications

Under its Director, the Office of Council Operations and Communications is organized into two Directorates with the following responsibilities:

a) The *Council Operations Directorate*, concerned with the co-ordination of the operational aspects of the Council's activities, crisis management plans and arrangements, and the preparation and conduct of high-level exercises. It also, on behalf of the Council/Defence Planning Committee and the Secretary General, exercises overall supervision of the NATO Situation Centre and the NATO Communications Centre.

b) The *Communications and Electronics Directorate*, charged with the development of the necessary communications between the NATO Council, national capitals and Major NATO Commanders, with the co-ordination of the overall policy aspects of NATO's civil and military communications, and with support to the Management Agency responsible for the establishment of the NATO Integrated Communications System (NICSMA) and to the NATO Joint Communications-Electronics Committee (acting also as the NICS Policy Committee).

In addition, the Office includes a section responsible for the co-ordination of civil and military use of the airspace and air traffic control systems in NATO Europe.

Management

The Director of Management is responsible for all matters pertaining to the organization and management of the International Staff. He advises the Secretary General on civilian staff policy and emoluments throughout the Organization and is charged with the preparation, presentation and management of the International Staff budget.

The *Office of Administration and Personnel* is responsible for the general administration of the International Staff, including personnel services and the security and maintenance of the Headquarters. It provides conference facilities, interpretation, and translation, as well as producing and distributing documents.

The *Statistics Service* is responsible for the organization and direction of all statistical studies and in particular those required to assess the NATO defence effort.

Office of the Financial Controller

This independent office is headed by the Financial Controller, who is appointed by the Council and is responsible for the control of expenditures within the framework of the budgets.

Board of Auditors

The International Board of Auditors has independent status and is composed of officials, preferably from auditing bodies in member countries, appointed by the Council. The Board audits all commonly funded civil and military accounts within NATO including the infrastructure programme.

ANNEX 2

NATO COMMANDS

ACE: *Allied Command Europe.* Headquarters: SHAPE, Belgium (Near Mons)

Commands subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe:

a) *Allied Forces Northern Europe:* Kolsaas, Norway.
This Command comprises: Allied Forces North Norway; Allied Forces South Norway; and Allied Forces Baltic Approaches.
b) *Allied Forces Central Europe:* Brunssum, Netherlands.
This Command comprises: Northern Army Group; Central Army Group; Allied Air Forces Central Europe; 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force and 4th Allied Tactical Air Force.
c) *Allied Forces Southern Europe:* Naples, Italy.
This Command comprises: Allied Land Forces Southern Europe; Allied Land Forces South-Eastern Europe; Allied Air Forces Southern Europe; Allied Naval Forces Southern Europe; Naval Striking and Support Forces Southern Europe.
d) *The UK Air Forces Command:* High Wycombe, UK.
e) *The Allied Command Europe Mobile Force:* Seckenheim, Germany.

ACLANT: *Allied Command Atlantic,* Headquarters: Norfolk, Virginia (U.S.)

Commands subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic:

a) *The Western Atlantic Command.*
This Command comprises – a Submarine Force Western Atlantic Area; an Ocean Sub-Area; a Canadian Atlantic Sub-Area; and the Bermuda, Azores and Greenland Island Commands.
b) *The Eastern Atlantic Command.*
This Command comprises – Maritime Air Eastern Atlantic Area; Northern Sub-Area; Maritime Air Northern Sub-Area; Central Sub-Area; Maritime Air Central Sub-Area; Submarine Force Eastern Atlantic Area; and the Island Commanders of Iceland and the Faeroes.
c) *The Striking Fleet Atlantic Command*
This Command comprises – a Carrier Striking Force, and the Carrier Striking Groups One and Two.
d) *The Submarines Allied Command Atlantic.*
e) *The Iberian Atlantic Command.*
This includes the Island Command of Madeira.
f) *The Standing Naval Force Atlantic* – afloat.

ACCHAN: *Allied Command Channel*, Headquarters: Northwood (U.K.)

Commands subordinate to the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Channel Command:

a) *The Nore Channel Command*
b) *The Plymouth Channel Command*
c) *The Benelux Channel Command*
d) *The Allied Maritime Air Force Channel Command*
e) *The Standing Naval Force Channel (Mine Counter Measures) – afloat.*

ANNEX 3

NATO AGENCIES

CIVILIAN AGENCIES

Central Europe Pipeline System (CEPS)
Established in 1957 for the multi-national control of the operation and maintenance of the integrated military pipeline network in Central Europe, this Organization has eight member nations. Is responsible to the Council. Located at Versailles, France.

NATO Hawk Production and Logistics Organization (NHPLO)
Established in 1959 to supervise the multi-national production of the HAWK surface-to-air missile system in Europe, this Organization has started on a European Limited Improvement Programme. Seven nations participate. Is responsible to the Council. Located at Rueil-Malmaison, France.

NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization (NAMSO)
Established in 1958, this Organization supplies spare parts and logistic support for a number of jointly-used weapon systems or equipments, especially missiles and electronic systems. All nations except Iceland are members. Is responsible to the Council. Located in Luxembourg.

NATO Multi-Role Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Organization (NAMMO)
Established in 1969 by the NATO Council to supervise the development and production of the MRCA project. NAMMO is an inter-governmental body supported by Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, and is located in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany.

NATO Integrated Communications System Organization (NICSO)
Established in 1971 to supervise the planning and management of the NATO Integrated Communications System (NICS). This system will comprise the majority of NATO's existing communications (including the NATO Satellite Communications System) and will involve the creation of new and improved networks for common use by all elements of the Alliance. Is responsible to the Council. Located in Brussels.

MILITARY AGENCIES

Allied Communications Security Agency (ACSA)
Advises on all matters relating to communications security. Responsible to the Military Committee. Located in Brussels.

Allied Long Lines Agency (ALLA)
Created in 1951, this Agency provides the focal point within NATO for the formulation of policies and plans to meet the long lines requirements of NATO. Is responsible to the Military Committee. Located in Brussels.

Allied Naval Communications Agency (ANCA)
Established in 1951 to meet requirements of the Major NATO Commanders for adequate and reliable communications for maritime operations. Responsible to the Military Committee. Located in London.

Allied Tactical Communications Agency (ATCA)
Established in 1972, this Agency supports the Military Committee, the Major NATO Commanders and Nations, by formulating policy, requirements and procedures in the field of tactical communications for land and air operations. The Agency effects liaison with the Allied Naval Communications Agency (ANCA) when considering joint operations in which naval or maritime air forces are in-

volved. The ATCA Secretariat is located in Brussels and is responsible to the Military Committee.

Allied Radio Frequency Agency (ARFA)
Formed in 1951 for the establishment of policies concerned with the management of the military use of the radio frequency spectrum. The Agency also provides engineering assistance to all nations and NATO Commands in the selection of suitable radio frequencies. Responsible to the Military Committee. Located in Brussels.

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD)
Created in 1952. Brings together aerospace scientists from NATO nations for exchange of technical information and co-operation in research and development. Provides scientific and technical advice to the Military Committee, other NATO bodies and to member nations in the aerospace field. Is responsible to the Military Committee. Located in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Military Agency for Standardization (MAS)
Set up in 1951 to foster military standardization with the aim of enabling NATO forces to operate together in the most effective manner. Consists of representatives of all participating nations and is served by an international staff. Chairman, MAS, is the sole promulgating authority for all standardization agreements and is responsible directly to the Military Committee. Located in Brussels.

NATO Defence College (NADEFCOL)
Founded in 1951 for the training of officials, civilian or military, who will serve in key posts in NATO organizations, or in national ministries. Is responsible to the Military Committee. Located in Rome.

SACLANT Anti-submarine Warfare Research Centre (SACLANTCEN)
Created in 1962 for research into submarine detection and

oceanographic problems. Is responsible to SACLANT. Located in La Spezia, Italy.

SHAPE Technical Centre (STC)
Created in 1960, this Centre provides scientific and technical advice to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe. Is responsible to SACEUR. Located in The Hague.

ANNEX 4

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF THE NATO INTERNATIONAL STAFF

Secretary General:
Mr. Joseph M. A. H. Luns (Netherlands)

Deputy Secretary General:
Mr. Rinaldo Petrignani (Italy)

Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs:
Dr. E. F. Jung (Federal Republic of Germany)

Assistant Secretary General for Defence Planning and Policy:
Mr. W. F. Mumford (United Kingdom)

Assistant Secretary General for Defence Support:
Mr. John B. Walsh (United States)

Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs:
Professor Nimet Özdas (Turkey)

Director of Council Operations and Communications:
Air Marshal (ret.) W. R. MacBrien (Canada)

Office of the Secretary General:
Directeur du Cabinet:
Dr. S. I. P. van Campen (Netherlands)

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ANNEX 5

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

ABM	Anti-Ballistic Missile
ACCHAN	Allied Command Channel
ACE	Allied Command Europe
ACLANT	Allied Command Atlantic
ACSA	Allied Communications Security Agency
ADM	Atomic Demolition Munition(s)
AEW	Airborne Early Warning (System)
AFCENT	Allied Forces Central Europe
AFNORTH	Allied Forces Northern Europe
AFSOUTH	Allied Forces Southern Europe
AGARD	Advisory Group for Aerospace, Research and Development
ALCM	Air-launched Cruise Missiles
ALLA	Allied Long Lines Agency
AMF	ACE Mobile Force
ANCA	Allied Naval Communications Agency
ARFA	Allied Radio Frequency Agency
ASW	Anti-submarine Warfare
ATA	Atlantic Treaty Association
ATCA	Allied Tactical Communications Agency
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BMEWS	Ballistic Missile Early Warning System
CCMS	Committee on Challenges of Modern Society
CEAC	Committee for European Airspace Co-ordination
CEOA	Central Europe Operating Agency
CEPS	Central Europe Pipeline System
CHANCOM	Channel Committee
CINCEASTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Eastern Atlantic Area
CINCENT	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe
CINCHAN	Commander-in-Chief Channel and Southern North Sea
CINCIBERLANT	Commander-in-Chief Iberian Atlantic Area
CINCNORTH	Comander-in Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe
CINCSOUTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe
CINCWESTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Western Atlantic Area
CNAD	Conference of National Armaments Directors
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CUSRPG	Canada-US Regional Planning Group
DPC	Defence Planning Committee
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
ECM	Electronic Counter Measures
EDC	European Defence Community
EDIP	European Defence Improvement Programme
EEC	European Economic Community
ELDO	European Launcher Development Organization
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBERLANT	Iberian Atlantic Area
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization

ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IMS	International Military Staff
IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
MARAIRMED	Maritime Air Forces Mediterranean
MAS	Military Agency for Standardization
MBFR	Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions
MC	Military Committee
MCM	Mine Counter Measures
MILREP	Military Representative (to MC)
MLF	Multilateral Force
NAA	North Atlantic Assembly
NAC	North Atlantic Council
NADEBC	NATO Air Defence Electronic Environment Committee
NADEFCOL	NATO Defence College
NADGE	NATO Air Defence Ground Environment System
NAMFI	NATO Missile Firing Installation
NAMMO	NATO Multi-Role Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Organization
NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
NAMSO	NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDAC	Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee
NIAG	NATO Industrial Advisory Group
NICS	NATO Integrated Communication System
NMR	National Military Representative (to SHAPE)
NORAD	North American Air Defence System
NPG	Nuclear Planning Group
NPLO	NATO Production and Logistics Organization
NSC	NATO Supply Centre
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
SACLANT	Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic
SACLANTCEN	SACLANT (Anti-Submarine Warfare Research) Centre
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
STANAVFORCHAN	Standing Naval Force Channel
STANAVFORLANT	Standing Naval Force Atlantic
STC	SHAPE Technical Centre
TCC	Temporary Council Committee
WEU	Western European Union

ANNEX 6

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

The North Atlantic Assembly, an interparliamentary assembly, provides a forum where West European and North American members of parliament from the countries of the Atlantic Alliance meet regularly to discuss issues of common interest. Until 1966 the Assembly was called the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference.

The purpose of the North Atlantic Assembly is to promote the aims of the North Atlantic Treaty.

The Assembly helps to encourage Atlantic solidarity and co-operation in national parliaments, and acts as a link between member parliamentarians and NATO authorities.

The Assembly operates through five committees covering the wide range of the Assembly's activities – namely Economic; Education, Cultural Affairs and Information; Military; Political; and Scientific and Technical.

These Committees meet regularly to consider current problems affecting the Atlantic Alliance and often form sub-committees or working groups to analyse specific subjects in greater depth. Recent examples of sub-committee interests include European Defence Co-operation, the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) Energy Supplies and the work of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS).

Every autumn, the North Atlantic Assembly meets in plenary session to debate the reports tabled by its five Committees and subsequently votes on their recommendations and resolutions. Recommendations are addressed to the Secretary General of NATO, whose comments on them are discussed by the North Atlantic Council in permanent session and transmitted to the Assembly.

The 172 members of the North Atlantic Assembly are delegated by member parliaments and each country's representation is weighted according to its population, e.g. the USA has 36 seats, Iceland and Luxembourg three each.

Close relations are maintained with NATO whose Secretary General presents a review of major Alliance problems at annual plenary sessions.

The International Secretariat of the North Atlantic Assembly is directed by a Secretary General and includes three directors responsible for the work of the Committees, and a staff of about 25. The official languages of the Assembly are English and French.

Further details of the North Atlantic Assembly may be obtained from the International Secretariat – Place du Petit Sablon 3 – 1000 Brussels – Tel.: (02) 513.28.65.

ANNEX 7

NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS BELONGING TO THE ATLANTIC TREATY ASSOCIATION

185, rue de la Pompe, 75116 Paris

BELGIUM:
The Belgian Atlantic Association
12, rue des Taxandres
1040 Bruxelles

CANADA:
The Atlantic Council of Canada
15, King's College Circle
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2V9

DENMARK:
Danish Atlantic Association
Nikolaj Plads 26
3. Sal
1067 Copenhagen K.

FRANCE:
French Association for the Atlantic Community
185, rue de la Pompe
75116 Paris

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:
The German Atlantic Society
Meckenheimer Strasse 62
53 Bonn

GREECE:
Hellenic Atlantic Association
18 Sina Street,
Athens, 135

ICELAND:
Association of Western Co-operation
Box 28
Reykjavik

ITALY:
Italian Atlantic Committee
Piazza di Firenze 27
00186 Rome

LUXEMBOURG:
Luxembourg Atlantic Association
20bis, rue de Louvigny
Luxembourg

MALTA:
Malta Atlantic Association
16, Brittania Street
Valletta

NETHERLANDS:
Netherlands Atlantic Committee
Raamweg 44
The Hague

NORWAY:
Norwegian Atlantic Committee
Akersgaten 57
Oslo 1

PORTUGAL:
Portuguese Atlantic Committee
Palacio das Necessidades
Largo das Necessidades,
Lisbon 3

TURKEY:
Türk Atlantik Antlasmasi Dernegi
Cinnah cad. 35/6
Çankaya/Ankara

UNITED KINGDOM:
The British Atlantic Committee
RUSI Bldg,
Whitehall,
London SW1A 2ET

UNITED STATES:
The Atlantic Council of the United States
1616 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20006

Documentation

I Future Tasks of the Alliance. Report of the Council. (The "Harmel Report" – December 1967)

II Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) Communiqué issued on 28 June 1973 at the end of the MBFR Exploratory Talks in Vienna.

III Alliance Defence Policy – Ministerial Guidance 1977. Annex to Final Communiqué DPC Ministerial Meeting – May 1977.

IV Declaration on Atlantic Relations – June 1974.

V North Atlantic Council Meeting with Participation of Heads of State and Government – May 1977.

I

FUTURE TASKS OF THE ALLIANCE
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

(THE "HARMEL REPORT" – DECEMBER 1967)

A year ago, on the initiative of the Foreign Minister of Belgium, the governments of the fifteen nations of the Alliance resolved to "study the future tasks which face the Alliance, and its procedures for fulfilling them in order to strengthen the Alliance as a factor for durable peace". The present report sets forth the general tenor and main principles emerging from this examination of the future tasks of the Alliance.

2. Studies were undertaken by Messrs. Schültz, Watson, Spaak, Kohler and Patijn. The Council wishes to express its appreciation and thanks to these eminent personalities for their efforts and for the analyses they produced.

3. The exercise has shown that the Alliance is a dynamic and vigorous organization which is constantly adapting itself to changing conditions. It also has shown that its future tasks can be handled within the terms of the Treaty by building on the methods and procedures which have proved their value over many years.

4. Since the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in 1949 the international situation has changed significantly and the political tasks of the Alliance have assumed a new dimension. Amongst other developments, the Alliance has played a major part in stopping Communist expansion in Europe; the USSR has become one of the two world super powers but the Communist world is no longer monolithic; the Soviet doctrine of "peaceful co-existence" has changed the nature of the confrontation with the West but not the basic problems. Although the disparity between the power of the United States and that of the European states remains, Europe has recovered and is on its way towards unity. The process of decolonisation has transformed European relations with the rest of the world; at the same time, major problems have arisen in the relations between developed and developing countries.

5. The Atlantic Alliance has two main functions. Its first function is to maintain adequate military strength and political solidarity to deter aggression and other forms of pressure and to defend the territory of member countries if aggression should occur. Since its inception, the Alliance has successfully fulfilled this task. But the possibility of a crisis cannot be excluded as long as the central political issues in Europe, first and foremost the German Question, remain unsolved. Moreover, the situation of instability and uncertainty still precludes a balanced reduction of military forces. Under these conditions, the Allies will maintain as necessary, a suitable military capability to assure the balance of forces, thereby creating a climate of stability, security and confidence.

In this climate the Alliance can carry out its second function, to pursue the search for progress towards a more stable relationship in which the

underlying political issues can be solved. Military security and a policy of détente are not contradictory but complementary. Collective defence is a stabilising factor in world politics. It is the necessary condition for effective policies directed towards a greater relaxation of tensions. The way to peace and stability in Europe rests in particular on the use of the Alliance constructively in the interest of détente. The participation of the USSR and the USA will be necessary to achieve a settlement of the political problems in Europe.

6. From the beginning the Atlantic Alliance has been a co-operative grouping of states sharing the same ideals and with a high degree of common interest. Their cohesion and solidarity provide an element of stability within the Atlantic area.

7. As sovereign states the Allies are not obliged to subordinate their policies to collective decision. The Alliance affords an effective forum and clearing house for the exchange of information and views; thus, each of the Allies can decide his policy in the light of close knowledge of each others' problems and objectives. To this end the practice of frank and timely consultations needs to be deepened and improved. Each Ally should play its full part in promoting an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe, bearing in mind that the pursuit of détente must not be allowed to split the Alliance. The chances of success will clearly be greatest if the Allies remain on parallel courses, especially in matters of close concern to them all; their actions will thus be all the more effective.

8. No peaceful order in Europe is possible without a major effort by all concerned. The evolution of Soviet and East European policies gives ground for hope that those governments may eventually come to recognize the advantages to them of collaborating in working towards a peaceful settlement. But no final and stable settlement in Europe is possible without a solution of the German question which lies at the heart of present tensions in Europe. Any such settlement must end the unnatural barriers between Eastern and Western Europe, which are most clearly and cruelly manifested in the division of Germany.

9. Accordingly the Allies are resolved to direct their energies to this purpose by realistic measures designed to further a détente in East-West relations. The relaxation of tensions is not the final goal but is part of a long-term process to promote better relations and to foster a European settlement. The ultimate political purpose of the Alliance is to achieve a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe accompanied by appropriate security guarantees.

10. Currently, the development of contacts between the countries of Western and Eastern Europe is now mainly on a bilateral basis. Certain subjects, of course, require by their very nature a multilateral solution.

11. The problem of German reunification and its relationship to a European settlement has normally been dealt with in exchanges between the Soviet Union and the three Western powers having special responsibilities in this field. In the preparation of such exchanges the Federal Republic of Germany has regularly joined the three Western powers in order to reach

a common position. The other Allies will continue to have their views considered in timely discussions among the Allies about Western policy on this subject, without in any way impairing the special responsibilities in question.

12. The Allies will examine and review suitable policies designed to achieve a just and stable order in Europe, to overcome the division of Germany and to foster European security. This will be part of a process of active and constant preparation for the time when fruitful discussions of these complex questions may be possible bilaterally or multilaterally between Eastern and Western nations.

13. The Allies are studying disarmament and practical arms control measures, including the possibility of balanced force reductions. These studies will be intensified. Their active pursuit reflects the will of the Allies to work for an effective détente with the East.

14. The Allies will examine with particular attention the defence problems of the exposed areas e.g. the South-Eastern flank. In this respect the current situation in the Mediterranean presents special problems, bearing in mind that the current crisis in the Middle East falls within the responsibilities of the United Nations.

15. The North Atlantic Treaty area cannot be treated in isolation from the rest of the world. Crises and conflicts arising outside the area may impair its security either directly or by affecting the global balance. Allied countries contribute individually within the United Nations and other international organizations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the solution of important international problems. In accordance with established usage the Allies or such of them as wish to do so will also continue to consult on such problems without commitment and as the case may demand.

16. In the light of these findings, the Ministers directed the Council in permanent session to carry out, in the years ahead, the detailed follow-up resulting from this study. This will be done either by intensifying work already in hand or by activating highly specialized studies by more systematic use of experts and officials sent from capitals.

17. Ministers found that the study by the Special Group confirmed the importance of the role which the Alliance is called upon to play during the coming years in the promotion of détente and the strengthening of peace. Since significant problems have not yet been examined in all their aspects, and other problems of no less significance which have arisen from the latest political and strategic developments have still to be examined, the Ministers have directed the Permanent Representatives to put in hand the study of these problems without delay, following such procedures as shall be deemed most appropriate by the Council in permanent session in order to enable further reports to be subsequently submitted to the Council in Ministerial Session.

II

MUTUAL AND BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS

Communiqué issued on 28th June, 1973 at the end of the MBFR exploratory talks in Vienna

1. Preparatory consultations relating to Central Europe took place in Vienna from 31st January, 1973 to 28th June, 1973. Participation in and procedures for these consultations were as set forth in the record of the Plenary Meeting of 14th May, 1973.

2. In the course of these consultations, it was decided to hold negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe. The negotiations will take place in Vienna, and will begin on 30th October, 1973. It was also agreed that participation in and procedures for the negotiations will be as set forth in the record of the Plenary Meeting of 14th May, 1973.

3. The participants in the consultations had a useful and constructive exchange of views on an Agenda for the forthcoming negotiations. They agreed that during the negotiations, mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe would be considered. It was agreed that the general objective of the negotiations will be to contribute to a more stable relationship and to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. They agreed that, in the negotiations, an understanding should be reached to conduct them in such a way as to ensure the most effective and thorough approach to the consideration of the subject matter, with due regard to its complexity. They also agreed that specific arrangements will have to be carefully worked out in scope and timing in such a way that they will in all respects and at every point conform to the principle of undiminished security for each party. It was decided that in the course of the negotiations, any topic relevant to the subject matter may be introduced for negotiation by any of those states which will take the necessary decisions, without prejudice to the right of all participants to speak and to circulate papers on the subject matter. This exchange of views on an Agenda will greatly facilitate the work of the forthcoming negotiations. During the negotiations, the question of establishing working bodies or working groups will be considered.

4. The participants expressed their gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Austria for the considerate assistance and facilities it provided during the consultations and for its agreement that the forthcoming negotiations can take place in Vienna.

III

ALLIANCE DEFENCE POLICY – MINISTERIAL GUIDANCE – 1977

Annex to Final Communiqué DPC Ministerial Meeting – May 1977

NATO Objectives

1. The overall strategic concept of NATO is to preserve peace and to provide for the security of the North Atlantic Treaty area primarily by a credible deterrence effected by confronting any possible threatened or actual aggression with adequate NATO forces, within the concept of forward defence and flexibility in response.

Recent Developments in the Threat

2. The Warsaw Pact forces are increasingly offensive in posture and capable of projecting Soviet power on a global scale. Soviet nuclear forces continue to improve with the appearance of new nuclear missile systems equipped with multiple warheads, including the expected deployment of the SS-20 mobile intermediate range system capable of striking targets in the whole of Europe and beyond. It is in the conventional field, however, where the growth of the Warsaw Pact capability has been most pronounced. In particular, the Warsaw Pact ground forces have the capability to stage a major offensive in Europe without reinforcement. The improved offensive and deep penetration capabilities of the Warsaw Pact tactical airforces now permit the Warsaw Pact to conduct the initial stages of an air attack to a greater extent than hitherto, with in-place forces. The capabilities of the Soviet Union to exercise sea power all around the world have been enhanced by the introduction of new and improved ships, submarines and aircraft.

3. The steady growth in military power is backed in the Soviet Union by an allocation of resources for defence estimated at between 11 per cent and 13 per cent of gross national product (nearly three times the NATO average) and by an annual increase in real terms in defence expenditure of about 5 per cent. The heavy investment by the Soviet Union in military research and development has begun to erode the qualitative advantage in military equipment long enjoyed by NATO.

Implications for NATO

4.The Allies are undertaking significant equipment replacement and modernization programmes. However, many deficiencies remain in NATO forces and the disparity in conventional military capabilities between NATO and the Warsaw Pact continues to widen. This adverse trend points to certain areas of critical importance that should be taken into account in both national and NATO planning.

5. *NATO Strategy and Crisis Management.* NATO's strategic concept for deterrence and forward defence remains valid. However, if NATO is to retain the ability to carry out this strategy and to avoid the need to use nuclear weapons at an early stage of a conflict a balanced force improvement programme should be carried out with emphasis placed on conventional force improvements. While NATO should be capable of deal-

ing with the entire spectrum of possible Warsaw Pact aggressions, particular attention should be paid to NATO's ability to respond to an attack by ready forces after very little warning. For deterrence as well as defence NATO governments need to be able to take prompt political decisions in times of tension, so that NATO can deploy its forces in a timely and orderly fashion.

6. *NATO Forces.* The enhanced ability of the Warsaw Pact to launch an attack at short notice places additional emphasis on NATO's need for adequate, fully trained and exercised in-place forces. Reserve forces should be capable of being deployed rapidly as organized, equipped and sufficiently trained units. Systems for rapid call-up should be maintained and exercised. Reinforcement and augmentation forces should reach an area of potential conflict before an aggression takes place or, if warning time is very short, early enough to affect the initial course of hostilities. Special emphasis should be placed on prestocking, on the timely provision of sea and airlift capabilities and on adequate reception facilities. All the forces committed to NATO should be brought up to standards established by the Major NATO Commanders as soon as possible.

7. *Defence Against Armour.* Although the Alliance has improved its anti-armour capabilities, a gap persists between these capabilities and the threat posed by the Warsaw Pact's armoured forces and more anti-armour weapons should be acquired.

8. *Maritime.* If the Alliance is to maintain the ability to cope with the emerging threat at sea, and to protect the sealanes for the timely reinforcement and resupply of Europe, it is imperative that the rate of improvement of NATO's maritime forces be increased.

9. *Air Defence.* The increasing offensive capability of Warsaw Pact air forces emphasizes the need to improve NATO's air defences over land and at sea. To enhance the survivability of NATO forces, the Alliance's integrated air defence system needs to be expanded and modernized.

10. *Regional Aspects.* The defence of the North Atlantic areas is indivisible. On the flanks an adequate allocation of forces and a balanced military effort must be assured; continued efforts must be made to strengthen local mobilization capabilities, advance the arrival times of external reinforcements and improve reception and other logistic arrangements. For some countries assistance from external sources is required as well as the need for improved reinforcement capabilities.

11. *New Technology.* Efficient application of modern technology, while not offering any inexpensive solutions, can provide opportunities, if applied through co-operative and timely efforts, for substantial improvement to the deterrent and defence capabilities of the Alliance.

Alliance Co-operation

12. NATO resources can be employed to best effect if, in the development of national plans and programmes, greater account is taken of the collective needs of the Alliance, recognizing that the prerogatives of sovereign governments and national systems of finance are bound to place limits on the pace and degree to which integration can be achieved. Some progress

has been made but there is still much room for a better allocation of defence resources, especially through greater Alliance co-operation. This process would be greatly facilitated by the establishment of a more comprehensive framework for defence planning incorporating a longer term approach. Only thus would it be possible to establish in a timely and orderly way the necessary requirements, set the priorities, reconcile demands on resources for co-operative efforts with those required for national efforts, and identify areas for co-operation.

13. *Armaments Planning*. The trend for the cost of equipment to increase disproportionately in relation to most other defence costs has continued. In many cases the cost of major defence projects is beyond the capability of most member nations to finance alone. The cost of equipment is also of major importance for potential buyers among Allies because of the budgetary impact on their defence planning. Interested countries should therefore be involved in relevant projects as early as possible. Separate research, development and production of different weapon systems for similar rôles has led to problems of non-standardization and the lack of interoperability between forces and equipment of member nations.

14. Ongoing studies should therefore be pursued with a view to harmonizing national defence equipment planning procedures and developing NATO long-term armaments planning. The aim of these efforts should be standardization and, where this is not possible, full interoperability. In pursuing these objectives, a better balance in the traffic in the "two-way street" between Europe and North America in weapons and equipment procurement will be necessary.

15. *Impact on NATO Planning*. In developing more rational procedures for NATO's long-term planning for defence the Alliance must seek to harmonize planning mechanisms for the various co-operative and supporting programmes, and to dovetail the results of this effort with the present NATO force planning procedures into a comprehensive approach for Alliance defence planning; the need for early identification of the resource implications of major co-operative projects will be of special importance. The activities of regional groups, such as the Eurogroup, will have an important contribution to make in this context.

Resources for Defence

16. Against the background of adverse trends in the NATO-Warsaw Pact military balance and in order to avoid a continued deterioration in the relative force capabilities, an annual increase in real terms in defence budgets should be aimed at by all member countries. This annual increase should be in the region of 3 per cent, recognizing that for some individual countries:

- economic circumstances will affect what can be achieved;
- present force contributions may justify a higher level of increase.

Specific target figures for each country will need to be determined in the normal course of the Defence Planning Review. Nations should provide full compensation for the inflationary impact of rising pay and price levels to ensure that planned real increases are achieved. It is, moreover, imperative that nations increase the cost-effectiveness of their defence expenditures, in particular the percentage of such expenditure devoted to major equipment, but without detriment to combat readiness. The effective use

of resources will depend to a large extent on progress in Alliance co-operation.

Priorities

17. Priority should be given to those capabilities which contribute directly to deterrence and to NATO's ability to withstand the initial phases of attack and, in particular, to measures which will enhance readiness and reinforcement capabilities and promote a collective approach to equipping, supporting and training Alliance forces.

IV

DECLARATION ON ATLANTIC RELATIONS

This declaration was approved and published by the North Atlantic Council in Ottawa on 19th June, 1974 and signed by Heads of NATO Governments in Brussels on 26th June, 1974.

1. The members of the North Atlantic Alliance declare that the Treaty signed 25 years ago to protect their freedom and independence has confirmed their common destiny. Under the shield of the Treaty, the Allies have maintained their security, permitting them to preserve the values which are the heritage of their civilization and enabling Western Europe to rebuild from its ruins and lay the foundations of its unity.

2. The members of the Alliance reaffirm their conviction that the North Atlantic Treaty provides the indispensable basis for their security, thus making possible the pursuit of détente. They welcome the progress that has been achieved on the road towards détente and harmony among nations, and the fact that a Conference of 35 countries of Europe and North America is now seeking to lay down guidelines designed to increase security and co-operation in Europe. They believe that until circumstances permit the introduction of general, complete and controlled disarmament, which alone could provide genuine security for all, the ties uniting them must be maintained. The Allies share a common desire to reduce the burden of arms expenditure on their peoples. But States that wish to preserve peace have never achieved this aim by neglecting their own security.

3. The members of the Alliance reaffirm that their common defence is one and indivisible. An attack on one or more of them in the area of application of the Treaty shall be considered an attack against them all. The common aim is to prevent any attempt by a foreign power to threaten the independence or integrity of a member of the Alliance. Such an attempt would not only put in jeopardy the security of all members of the Alliance but also threaten the foundations of world peace.

4. At the same time they realize that the circumstances affecting their common defence have profoundly changed in the last ten years: the strategic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union has reached a point of near equilibrium. Consequently, although all the countries of the Alliance remain vulnerable to attack, the nature of the danger to which they are exposed has changed. The Alliance's problems in the defence of Europe have thus assumed a different and more distinct character.

5. However, the essential elements in the situation which gave rise to the Treaty have not changed. While the commitment of all the Allies to the common defence reduces the risk of external aggression, the contribution to the security of the entire Alliance provided by the nuclear forces of the United States based in the United States as well as in Europe and by the presence of North American forces in Europe remains indispensable.

6. Nevertheless, the Alliance must pay careful attention to the dangers to which it is exposed in the European region, and must adopt all measures necessary to avert them. The European members who provide three quarters of the conventional strength of the Alliance in Europe, and two of whom possess nuclear forces capable of playing a deterrent role of their own contributing to the overall strengthening of the deterrence of the Alliance, undertake to make the necessary contribution to maintain the common defence at a level capable of deterring and if necessary repelling all actions directed against the independence and territorial integrity of the members of the Alliance.

7. The United States, for its part, reaffirms its determination not to accept any situation which would expose its Allies to external political or military pressure likely to deprive them of their freedom, and states its resolve, together with its Allies, to maintain forces in Europe at the level required to sustain the credibility of the strategy of deterrence and to maintain the capacity to defend the North Atlantic area should deterrence fail.

8. In this connection the member states of the Alliance affirm that as the ultimate purpose of any defence policy is to deny to a potential adversary the objectives he seeks to attain through an armed conflict, all necessary forces would be used for this purpose. Therefore, while reaffirming that a major aim of their policies is to seek agreements that will reduce the risk of war, they also state that such agreements will not limit their freedomto use all forces at their disposal for the common defence in case of attack. Indeed, they are convinced that their determination to do so continues to be the best assurance that war in all its forms will be prevented.

9. All members of the Alliance agree that the continued presence of Canadian and substantial US forces in Europe plays an irreplaceable role in the defence of North America as well as of Europe. Similarly the substantial forces of the European Allies serve to defend Europe and North America as well. It is also recognized that the further progress towards unity, which the member states of the European Commuunity are determined to make, should in due course have a beneficial effect on the contribution to the common defence of the Alliance of those of them who belong to it. Moreover, the contributions made by members of the Alliance to the preservation of international security and world peace are recognized to be of great importance.

10. The members of the Alliance consider that the will to combine their efforts to ensure their common defence obliges them to maintain and improve the efficiency of their forces and that each should undertake, according to the role that it has assumed in the structure of the Alliance, its proper share of the burden of maintaining the security of all. Conversely, they take the view that in the course of current or future negotiations nothing must be accepted which could diminish this security.

11. The Allies are convinced that the fulfilment of their common aims requires the maintenance of close consultation, co-operation and mutual trust, thus fostering the conditions necessary for defence and favourable for détente, which are complementary. In the spirit of the friendship, equality and solidarity which characterize their relationship, they are firmly resolved to keep each other fully informed and to strengthen the practice of frank and timely consultations by all means which may be

appropriate on matters relating to their common interests as members of the Alliance, bearing in mind that these interests can be affected by events in other areas of the world. They wish also to ensure that their essential security relationship is supported by harmonious political and economic relations. In particular they will work to remove sources of conflict between their economic policies and to encourage economic co-operation with one another.

12. They recall that they have proclaimed their dedication to the principles of democracy, respect for human rights, justice and social progress, which are the fruits of their shared spiritual heritage and they declare their intention to develop and deepen the application of these principles in their countries. Since these principles, by their very nature, forbid any recourse to methods incompatible with the promotion of world peace, they reaffirm that the efforts which they make to preserve their independence, to maintain their security and to improve the living standards of their peoples exclude all forms of aggression against anyone, are not directed against any other country, and are designed to bring about the general improvement of international relations. In Europe, their objective continues to be the pursuit of understanding and co-operation with every European country. In the world at large, each Allied country recognizes the duty to help the developing countries. It is in the interest of all that every country benefit from technical and economic progress in an open and equitable world system.

13. They recognize that the cohesion of the Alliance has found expression not only in co-operation among their governments, but also in the free exchange of views among the elected representatives of the peoples of the Alliance. Accordingly, they declare their support for the strengthening of links among Parliamentarians.

14. The members of the Alliance rededicate themselves to the aims and ideals of the North Atlantic Treaty during this year of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of its signature. The member nations look to the future confident that the vitality and creativity of their peoples are commensurate with the challenges which confront them. They declare their conviction that the North Atlantic Alliance continues to serve as an essential element in the lasting structure of peace they are determined to build.

Adopted and published in
Ottawa on 19th June, 1974

Signed in Brussels
on 26th June, 1974

V

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL MEETING WITH PARTICIPATION OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT – 11 MAY 1977

Final Communiqué

1. The North Atlantic Council met in London on 10th and 11th May, 1977, with the participation of Heads of State and Government.

2. The essential purpose of the Alliance is to safeguard the independence and security of its members, enabling them to promote the values of democracy and respect for human rights, individual freedom, justice and social progress, and to make possible the creation of a lasting structure of peace. The Allies are firmly resolved to maintain and enhance the effectiveness of the Alliance and the ties which unite them.

3. Although there have been some improvements in East-West relations in recent years, elements of instability and uncertainty persist. Of particular concern is the continuing growth in the strength of offensive capabilities of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. In these circumstances, the Allies emphasize the need for the Alliance to maintain at an adequate level the forces required for the common defence and for deterrence. They are resolved to strengthen their mutual support efforts and co-operation.

4.The Allies are determined to co-operate closely in all aspects of defence production. Their aims are to achieve the most effective use of available resources and to preserve and promote the strong industrial and technological capability which is essential for the defence of the Alliance and to develop a more balanced relationship between European and North American members of the Alliance in the procurement of defence equipment. The means of deepening this co-operation should be reviewed in appropriate fora.

5. Leaders of states taking part in the integrated defence structure of the Alliance requested their Defence Ministers to initiate and develop a long-term programme to enable NATO forces to meet the changing defence needs of the 1980s and to review the manner in which the Alliance implements its defence programmes to ensure more effective follow-through.

6. At the same time, the Allies reaffirm their conviction that security in Europe and in the world, without which détente could not produce its beneficial effects, cannot be achieved by statements of intent, but requires concrete efforts to reduce the levels of armaments through realistic measures of disarmament and arms control. They will continue to move towards this goal in a manner consistent with Allied security, while recognizing that progress also depends on a constructive attitude on the part of the Soviet Union and East European states.

7. The Allies warmly welcome the efforts of the United States to negotiate

with the Soviet Union an agreement to limit and reduce strategic arms which takes into account Allied interests.

8. With respect to MBFR, the participating Allies emphasise the importance they attach to these negotiations, the goal of which is to contribute to a more stable relationship and to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. They call for a positive response to the additional offer they made to the Warsaw Pact countries in December 1975, and reaffirm their overall objective of establishing approximate parity in ground forces in the form of a common collective ceiling for ground force manpower and the reduction of the disparity in tanks, which would ensure undiminished security at a lower level of forces.

9. The collective security ensured by the Alliance, in addition to enhancing global stability, provides the strength and confidence that enable the member countries to persevere in their efforts to lessen the tensions between East and West and to increase progressively the areas of co-operation. In this connection, the Allied leaders requested the Council in Permanent Session to make a fresh study of long-term trends in East-West relations and to assess their implications for the Alliance. Improvement in East-West relations will depend on the extent to which all concerned show moderation and self restraint both in Europe and in other parts of the world. With regard to Berlin and Germany as a whole, the other Allies fully associated themselves with the views expressed by the Heads of State and Government of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany in their statement of 9th May, 1977, and noted in particular that the strict observance and full implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3rd September, 1971, are essential to the strengthening of détente, the maintenance of security and the development of co-operation throughout Europe.

10. The Allies stress the great importance they attach to the implementation by the CSCE Signatory States of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. There has been limited progress in certain fields. While welcoming this, the Allies emphasize that much still remains to be done if the potential of the Final Act is to be realized both in terms of inter-state relations and in the lives of the inhabitants of all the countries concerned. The forthcoming Belgrade meeting will provide a useful opportunity for a thorough review of the implementation of the Final Act, and for an exchange of views on ways of developing the process of détente in the future. At that meeting the Allies will work for a constructive outcome which will promote better relations between the participating states and be beneficial to all their peoples.

11. The Allies recognise as wholly legitimate the aspirations of people throughout the world to human rights and fundamental freedoms. They are convinced that respect for these rights and freedoms, in accordance with the commitments accepted by governments in the Charter of the United Nations and in other international documents including the Helsinki Final Act, is essential for peace, friendship and co-operation among nations.

12. The Allied leaders reaffirm their support for an equitable world system in which all countries, developing as well as developed, will see their best

interests served and which can sustain the economic progress of all. They intend to mobilize their efforts towards the attainment of that objective, in the appropriate fora. They invite the Warsaw Pact countries to do the same.

13. Recognizing the vitality and vigour shown by the Alliance over the years, the Allied leaders reaffirm their determination to maintain and strengthen their close association and cohesion within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty. On that firm foundation they will persevere in the task of building a more just and peaceful world.

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